METHODOLOGY OF HUMANITIES AND PHILOSOPHY
CORE COURSE - III SEMESTER B. A. PHILOSOPHY
(CUCBCSS 2014 Admn onwards)
QUESTION BANK FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

MODULE I

1. Humanities today represent ________ disciplines.
   a) no  b) non-science  c) mathematical  d) scientific

2. The term ‘Humanities’ first appeared during the ________
   a) Italian Renaissance  b) Roman war
   c) modern period  d) none of these

3. ________ is included in Humanities.
   a) Philosophy  b) Classics  c) history  d) all these

4. Sciences are classified into ________
   a) Natural and physical  b) Natural and spiritual
   c) Natural and social  d) all these

5. Empirical proof is essential to ________ study.
   a) scientific  b) mathematical  c) philosophical  d) historical

6. ________ is not a natural science.
   a) astronomy  b) history  c) biology  d) physics

7. Find out the odd one.
   a) physics  b) chemistry  c) theology  d) biology

8. Find out the odd one.
   a) Humanities  b) philosophy  c) Fine arts  d) Science

9. Find out the mismatched pair.
   a) Humanities/philosophy  b) Humanities/history
   c) Humanities/astronomy  d) Science/biology

10. Find out the mismatched pair.
    a) Natural science/chemistry  b) Natural science/physics
    c) Natural science/biology  d) Natural science/sociology
11. Geology is a ________ discipline.
   a) Humanities  b) Natural science  c) Social science  d) none of these

12. Scientific study of human social behaviour is the concern of ________
   a) Philosophy  b) Religion  c) Natural sciences  d) Social sciences

13. ________ is an interpretive discipline.
   a) Humanities  b) Natural sciences  c) Social sciences  d) all these

14. Narrative imagination is employed in ________
   a) Cultural studies  b) Fine arts  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

15. Humanities are characteristically ________ disciplines.
   a) analytic  b) interpretive  c) scientific  d) all these

16. In psychology and philosophy, social sciences and ________ overlap.
   a) Fine arts  b) Natural sciences  c) Humanities  d) none of these

17. The role of ‘values’ is important for ________
   a) Humanities  b) Physical sciences  c) Natural sciences  d) all these

18. The word ‘fact’ is derived from a ________ word.
   a) Latin  b) Greek  c) English  d) French

19. Historian’s concern for ________ is problematic.
   a) wars  b) objective facts  c) political system  d) all these

20. ‘What it means to be human’ is the central concern in ________
   a) Natural science  b) Social sciences  c) Humanities  d) Literature

21. ________ are essentially self-reflexive in character.
   a) Humanities  b) Natural sciences  c) Social sciences  d) all these

22. ________ is a sociologist.
   a) Socrates  b) Plato  c) Max Weber  d) E. H. Carr

23. ________ is/are shared by the members of a group.
   a) behavior  b) personality  c) choices  d) values

24. Gender equality is a cherished ________
   a) taste  b) value  c) choice  d) character
MODULE II

25. Language determines ________
   a) identity  b) behavior  c) method  d) none of these

26. The relationship between a word and the thing it denotes is ________
   a) fixed  b) permanent  c) static  d) arbitrary

27. _________ refers to personal perception.
   a) Gender  b) Objectivity  c) Subjectivity  d) all these

28. Langue/Parle distinction was introduced by ________
   a) Max Weber  b) E. H. Carr  c) Russell  d) Saussure

29. The terms like ‘mother’, ‘student’ etc indicate ________
   a) value  b) taste  c) gender  d) identity

30. ________ is an effect of culture.
   a) Gender  b) Subjectivity  c) Objectivity  d) all these

31. Subject-position is determined by ________
   a) context  b) rules  c) values  d) taste

32. Patriarchal cultures ________ women.
   a) degrade  b) respect  c) glorify  d) all these

33. ________ is the context in which writing/speech takes place.
   a) Meaning  b) Discourse  c) Interpretation  d) Language

34. ________ approve all forms of knowledge.
   a) Social constructionists  b) Scientists  c) Philosophers  d) Logicians

35. ________ introduced the term ‘Social construction’.
   a) Max Weber  b) E. H. Carr  c) Lincoln  d) Peter Berger

36. By ________, knowledge becomes part of social system.
   a) learning  b) institutionalization  c) habitualization  d) construction

37. In ________, a set of knowledge is shared by all in a group.
   a) sciences  b) institutions  c) symbolic universes  d) symbolic logic
38. Social construction of reality refers to concepts and beliefs not scientifically proved but socially ________ knowledge.
   a) shared  b) true  c) false  d) rejected

39. ‘Denigrate’ is a term of ________ abuse.
   a) religious  b) gender  c) racial  d) national

40. The term ‘fair’ refers to justice, but it originated in the context of ________ discrimination.
   a) religious  b) racial  c) gender  d) national

41. Caste names very often carry a sense of ________
   a) humiliation  b) discrimination  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

42. ‘Mankind’ is a common term, but it carries a ________ bias.
   a) racial  b) religious  c) political  d) gender

43. The traditional way of addressing God as ‘He’ can be placed in a ________ context.
   a) matriarchal  b) patriarchal  c) national  d) none of these

44. Narrative is the act of ________
   a) truth expression  b) representation  c) scientific investigation  d) all these

45. Acceptance of ________ is a social convention.
   a) scientific truth  b) objective fact  c) narrative  d) political creed

46. Mimesis means ________
   a) indirect representation  b) imitation  c) representation  d) none of these

47. Plato advocated the theory of ________
   a) Indirect representation  b) Diegesis  c) Mimesis  d) empiricism

48. Aristotle introduced the concept of ________
   a) Catharsis  b) Social construction  c) Diegesis  d) Interpretation

49. Catharsis is the effect of ________
   a) Diegesis  b) Social construction  c) Mimesis  d) Construction
50. In representation, meaning is _________
   a) discovered   b) rejected   c) objective   d) attributed

51. Representation bestows __________.
   a) morality   b) identity   c) objectivity   d) subjectivity

52. Contradictions are tolerated in _______ mode of thinking.
   a) logico-scientific   b) narrative   c) both (a) and (b)   d) neither (a) nor (b)

53. Contradictions are not tolerated in _______ mode of thinking.
   a) logico-scientific   b) narrative   c) both (a) and (b)   d) neither (a) nor (b)

54. _______ thinking does not presuppose universal truths.
   a) Narrative   b) Religious   c) Scientific   d) all these

55. Narration is a common mode of thinking in ________.
   a) literature   b) philosophy   c) history   d) all these

56. Hobbes’ use of the image of organism to demonstrate monarchy-country relationship is a philosophical ________.
   a) system   b) narrative   c) problem   d) truth

57. Historical _______ uses reconstruction of past events.
   a) truth   b) reality   c) narrative   d) none of these

58. History is not merely the recital of dates and events but also their ________.
   a) interpretation   b) construction   c) twisting   d) misinterpretation

59. Reader has to _______ narrations.
   a) construct   b) forget   c) misuse   d) interpret

60. Narration assumes the ________.
   a) author   b) text   c) reader   d) all these

61. A _______ is the physical printed book.
   a) text   b) narrative   c) work   d) all these

62. A/an _______ is the narrative in a work.
   a) book   b) reader   c) author   d) text

63. A text is ________
   a) open   b) alive   c) both (a) and (b)   d) neither (a) nor (b)
64. A work is ________
   a) alive   b) open   c) closed   d) none of these

65. According to new critics, a text is ________ to many various interpretations.
   a) open   b) not exposed   c) not open   d) all these

66. ________ is the relationship of a text to other texts.
   a) textuality   b) intertextuality   c) authority   d) reading

67. The ________ reader is the person who reads a text.
   a) implied   b) historical   c) imaginary   d) none of these

68. Digital literature forms ________ text.
   a) permanent   b) fixed   c) fluid   d) stable

69. ________ is “the way in which fruitful starting-points and procedures are determined”.
   a) text   b) philosophy   c) method   d) none of these

70. Rene Descartes is a ________ philosopher.
   a) English   b) American   c) Greek   d) French

71. Rene Descartes is a/an ________
   a) Empiricist   b) Skeptic   c) Rationalist   d) Materialist

72. ________ introduced logico-mathematical method.
   a) Socrates   b) Leibnitz   c) Plato   d) Descartes

73. Cartesian method is not ________
   a) axiological   b) empirical   c) logico-mathematical   d) intuitive

74. The author of The Discourse on Method is ________
   a) Plato   b) Husserl   c) Socrates   d) none of these

75. ‘I am thinking, therefore I exist’ is proved by ________ method.
   a) Cartesian   b) Socratic   c) phenomenological   d) none of these

76. Descartes criticized ________ method.
   a) mathematical   b) logico-mathematical   c) Scholastic   d) intuitive

77. Cartesian method begins with ________
   a) methodic doubt   b) empirical facts   c) existence   d) dialogue
78. Cartesian doubt is not _______.
   a) methodic  b) positive  c) skeptical  d) intuitive

79. According to Descartes, genuine knowledge is _______.
   a) doubtful  b) clear and distinct  c) not possible  d) not certain

80. ________ is self-evident truth.
   a) Doubt  b) Empirical fact  c) Imagination  d) Axiom

81. Descartes rejected the reliability of ________ as a sure source of truth.
   a) sense perception  b) authority  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

82. Doubt leading to ‘indubitable certainty’ is a characteristic feature of ________.
   a) Cartesian method  b) Skepticism  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

83. According to Descartes, ________ is the first and most certain knowledge.
   a) doubt  b) Cogito ergo sum  c) Skepticism  d) all these

84. The axiom of ________ is the basis of Descartes’ argument for the existence of God.
   a) doubt  b) method  c) knowledge  d) causality

85. ________ had developed a distinct philosophical method.
   a) Socrates  b) Descartes  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

86. ________ refers to a philosophical method.
   a) Phenomenological  b) Socratic  c) Cartesian  d) all these

87. Cartesian method aims at ________ knowledge.
   a) skeptical  b) empirical  c) clear and distinct  d) none of these

88. Descartes’ passion for ________ had influenced his philosophical method.
   a) philosophy  b) doubt  c) ethics  d) mathematics

89. Cogito ergo sum is a/an ________ truth like 2+2=4.
   a) axiomatic  b) uncertain  c) indistinct  d) doubtful

90. ________ was the inventor of dialectic method.
   a) Marx  b) Descartes  c) Socrates  d) Husserl

91. Socratic Method is ________.
   a) conversational  b) conceptual  c) definitional  d) all these
92. Socratic Method is not_________.
   a) conceptual  b) definitional  c) mathematical  d) conversational

93. ‘Irony’ is a characteristic of_________ Method.
   a) Cartesian  b) Phenomenological  c) Socratic  d) all these

94. Socratic dialectic is_________.
   a) inductive  b) deductive  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

95. Brentano and Husserl are founders of_________ method.
   a) phenomenological  b) scientific  c) inductive  d) dialectical

96. Phenomenologists attack_________.
   a) reductionism  b) psychologism  c) scientism  d) all these

97. Reduction or exclusion is a procedure in_________ method.
   a) phenomenological  b) Socratic  c) Cartesian  d) none of these

98. Bracketing existence is a procedure in_________ method.
   a) Socratic  b) Cartesian  c) phenomenological  d) dialectical

99. According to_________, presuppositionless inquiry is the acid test of a truly critical philosophy.
   a) Husserl  b) Socrates  c) Marx  d) Hegel

100. Epistemological epoche is a component of_________ method.
    a) Socratic  b) Cartesian  c) mathematical  d) phenomenological

101. Nothing is assumed in phenomenological method means it is_________ inquiry.
    a) dialectical  b) scientific  c) presuppositionless  d) none of these

102. __________ regarded philosophy as a ‘rigorous science’.
    a) Socrates  b) Husserl  c) Marx  d) Hegel

103. Phenomenological method insists on_________ inquiry.
    a) dialectical  b) presuppositionless  c) presupposed  d) doubtful
## Answer Key

### MODULE I

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